Nippon Times

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FRENCHMEN ATTACK TRAIN LADEN WITH SPANIARDS

Serious Tension Arises Between France, Spain; Reports on Incident Differ

Special

LISBON, June 16.—Spanish Foreign Minister Lequerica stated today that the train which was attacked near Chambery was carrying 500 Spaniards who had been working in Germany—not members of the "Blue Division,"—according to a Madrid dispatch. He added that the French Government had agreed to the repatriation by way of France.

Lequerica stated that French Maquis lynched some workmen of whom about 20 were either injured or "disappeared."

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—Serious tension has arisen between France and Spain following varying press reports of an attack by Frenchmen on a train carrying Spaniards from Switzerland and reportedly killing 12 Spaniards and seriously injuring 100, a London dispatch said today.

Reports of the incident were conflicting and complete details are not yet clear. A Paris dispatch said that French military security authorities and the French Home Office are carrying out an intensive investigation into the clash.

The paper Combat said that the Spaniards were dragged from their compartments and lynched and their luggage destroyed. It said that 12 Spaniards were killed and 100 seriously wounded. Many Frenchmen of the Vichy militia who were responsible for deaths among the Maquis men were believed to be included in the convoy.

The paper added that 1,000 French resistance men yesterday attacked a train carrying 1,000 Spanish Legionaries of the "Blue Division" as it stood in Chambery Station. The Spaniards were being repatriated from Switzerland after fighting against the Red Army, it was revealed.

French police guards were also overwhelmed by French assailants, the report said.

The Communist paper Humanite said that the Spaniards had large quantities of tinned food which were distributed to local repatriated French prisoners and deportees.

However, first reports published in the French press now appear inaccurate. According to the latest information obtained by investigating authorities in Paris the train did not contain members of the Blue Division who are apparently in a prison camp in Germany. It now also appears that the train was carrying 420 passengers consisting of Spanish diplomatic officials, consular agents and members of their staff who were being repatriated from various European countries. These reports claimed that 60 persons were seriously wounded and 200 lightly so far as it is known.

WORLD FOOD LACK ACUTE

Llewellin Predicts 3 More Years of Supply Shortages

Special

LISBON, June 15.—One of the gloomiest food pictures yet painted was presented to the Allied Food Conference in London today by Colonel John Llewellin, British Food Minister, who forecast at least two more "lean" years and detailed huge world shortages of vital foods, according to a London dispatch.

Delegates to the 12-Power conference on food supplies were mostly from European countries and also Canada and the United States.

Llewellin revealed a critical reduction of the world foodstuff production and detailed drastic sugar cuts in the United States, Canada and Britain. These three countries, he stated, were agreed that the combined food board must go on operating until the end of the war with Japan.

Recent Allied talks in Washington revealed that the world sugar deficit was 1,500,000 tons, while fat deficit was more than 2,500,000 tons.

To meet the sugar famine, America, Canada and Britain had agreed to reduce their annual consumption per head, but even then, Llewellin added, the lack of supplies this year may result in further reductions.

Zhukov Heads Administration

Domei

MOSCOW, June 15.—The line-up of the governing body of the Red Army Military Administration in the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany has been announced, according to a Tass report from Berlin. Marshal Gregory Zhukov is chief of the Military Administration, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, deputy chief, Marshal Seroff, chief secretary of civil administration and Marshal Krussof has been made Chief of Staff of the military administration.

Soviets Not Freeing Polish Terrorists; Public Trial Is Set

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The trial of 16 Polish leaders who were arrested by the Red Army for terroristic acts behind the lines will be opened either on June 18 or 19, according to a dispatch from Moscow. The Soviet Government today announced that the trial would be opened to the public and foreign correspondents would be allowed to attend the trial, the same dispatch added. The action of the Soviet Government is interpreted that it desires to show clearly before the United States and Britain the terroristic acts of the Polish leaders and to point out that it is impossible to release them.

MIKOLACZYK ATTENDING CONFERENCE ON POLAND

Leaves London With Stanczyk—Trial of 18 Polish Leaders Seen Obstacle

Special

LISBON, June 17.—Stanislaw Mikolaczyk, leader of the moderate group of Poles in London, and the Polish miners leader, Jan Stanczyk, left London for Moscow today to take part in the talks on the reconstruction of the Polish Government, according to a Reuters dispatch from London.

It is learned that further communication had been sent to the leader of the Polish Peasant Party, Vicenty Witos, who declined the invitation to the conference on the grounds of ill-health urging him to be present if at all possible. If Witos feels unable to go to Moscow it is held possible that some other representatives of the non-Lublin Poles from inside of Poland will be invited.

Writing on the chances of success of the Moscow conference, the Sunday Observer diplomatic correspondent said that it is felt in London that too much optimism would be unwise just now.

He said that in the preliminary stage of the conference the Poles will be asked to give their views to Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and American Ambassador Harriman with no opportunity for first trying to strike an inter-Polish compromise. Secondly, he said, it is difficult to see what the Russians stand to gain by allowing a broadening of the Polish Government except on the basis of a facade inclusion of the Peasant and Socialist leaders.

He believed that another obstacle to the successful talks is the fact that the meeting coincides with the trial of the 18 Poles arrested in March.

VON RIBBENTROP ARRESTED

Seized at Hamburg With Tin of Poison by British Officer

Special

LISBON, June 15.—Joachim von Ribbentrop, former German Foreign Minister, has been captured in the British zone, according to a report from the 21st Army Group. He was captured by a British lieutenant at Hamburg and a tin of poison was found on him.

There had been rumors for the past two weeks that von Ribbentrop had been captured by the Russians. He had dropped out of sight on May 2 when he was replaced by Count Schwerin von Krosigk.

Von Ribbentrop Nabbed

Special

ZURICH, June 15.—Former German Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop is reported to have been arrested in the territory occupied by the British army, according to an announcement made by the headquarters of the 21st Army Group.

Ribbentrop's Son Arrested

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—Baldour von Shirach, former leader of the German youth movement and Governor of Ostmark, was arrested by the American force in Austria, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the American 12th Army stationed in Germany.

Rudolf von Ribbentrop, son of the former German Foreign Minister, is in the concentration camp for prisoners under the U.S. 3rd Army, it is also confirmed.

About 16,000 members of the National Socialist Party and 60,000 members of the Secret State Police have been arrested by the American Peace Preservation Corps, according to a broadcast of the Luxembourg radio station.

PLANS TO END S.F. MEET ON JUNE 23 UNDER WAY

Preamble of Charter Adopted; Egyptian Amendment Killed After Lively Debate

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—According to information emanating from leading members of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, the San Francisco Conference is expected to be closed on June 23 and preparations for adjournment are now being made.

Egypt's Amendment Killed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 15.—The preamble to the United Nations Charter was adopted by the General Provisions Committee yesterday followed by a lively debate between the delegates of the United States and Britain on one side and those of a number of smaller nations on the other, over an amendment proposed by the Egyptian delegation, the amendment finally being put to vote and killed, according to a San Francisco dispatch, which went on to say that completion of the work on the preamble was delayed due to the prolonged debate.

The wording of that part of the preamble which declares that the peoples of the United Nations intend to maintain international peace and security was the point under debate. The Egyptian delegation proposed that the United Nations declare their intention to maintain peace and security in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. This was disputed by the American delegate, Commander Harold Stassen, and the Chief British delegate, Lord Halifax, representing the five major Powers. Stassen and Halifax agreed that justice and international law must be upheld, but argued against the Egyptian proposal in the following vein:

The people of the world will want fighting stopped as quickly as possible. The fighting must first be stopped. Then the United Nations can investigate whether the principles of justice and international law are violated. The United Nations, therefore, must not be restricted to merely halting warfare.

A number of delegations from smaller nations supported the Egyptian proposal. Panama's delegate declared, "We are not setting up a policeman; we are setting up a world government based on justice and international law." Other views for and against the proposal prolonged the debate.

When the proposed amendment was put to vote, 21 votes were cast for and 21 against it, resulting in its being killed.

Work Still Uncompleted

The preamble itself was unanimously adopted by the Commission, but, as the day was late, work on it could not be completed.

Another San Francisco dispatch discloses that the Security Council Commission unanimously approved the plan for regional arrangements. These arrangements are claimed to provide for peace and security within the world organization.

Alger Hiss, Secretary General of the Conference, reported that the final text of the charter in five languages, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, French, and English, are being kept up to date as the committees finished their work. Copies in these languages must be ready for signing at the final session at which United States President Harry Truman will speak; but the signing may be completed many weeks later in Washington, since none of the delegations will want to sign a foreign language text until its own language technician has satisfied himself about its accuracy.

The differences between the sponsoring powers and the smaller nations are now said to boil down to the following:

1) Nations opposed to the unanimous voting formula in the Security Council have the right to withdraw from the world organization whenever they wish;

2) The requirement that the charter being drawn up in San Francisco may not be amended except when there is complete agreement among the five permanent members of the Security Council, viz., the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and China;

3) Cessation of rights as powers in the world organization of major powers charged with breaking relations with the charter.

Friction Over Syria, Tangiers Heightens Antipathy of Frenchmen Toward Britain

Bidault Stresses Firm Stand on Issue; Calls British Intervention a Threat

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The British Government's reply to General De Gaulle's suggested Five-Power conference on the Middle East problems is believed to be contained in the note handed today to Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, by British Ambassador Alfred Duff Cooper, according to a Paris dispatch. According to British quarters there is nothing to prevent the French Government from bringing the Levant dispute before the assembly of the United Nations as suggested by Bidault, the report said, but the argument against the delay which applies to the proposed five-Power conference would be even stronger against the new suggestion.

Special

LISBON, June 16.—The atmosphere in the Senate building in Paris seemed charged with electricity yesterday afternoon, as packed diplomatic and public galleries watched the delegates of the National Consultative Assembly take their seats for the debate on Syria and Anglo-French relations, a Reuters special correspondent reported from Paris today.

In spite of the continued moderation of the Paris press, the correspondents reported, there is a growing sense of anxiety and resentment in Paris, of which echoes could be heard in the lobbies of the National Assembly this afternoon.

General Georges Catroux, French Ambassador to the Soviet Union and former Delegate General for Syria and Lebanon, who only returned to Paris from Moscow today, was among those present at the debate.

Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, opening the debate in the Assembly, announced that as there is very little chance that France's proposals for a Five-Power conference on the Middle East question will be accepted, the French Government will "carry this matter before the Assembly of the United Nations."

Full Investigation Demanded

Demanding a complete and objective investigation of the recent events in Syria, he proposed an international inquiry, under conditions of impartiality, which might well provide the new world organization with its test. "We did not go to San Francisco to draw up lifeless texts," he said. "If we proved to be wrong we shall begin again, and if we are proved to be right then let right prevail."

The Foreign Minister declared, "The French Government does not intend to abandon France's position and influence either in the Levant or elsewhere. The interests of France and Britain and sound reason all demand that we should recognize the others' role in the immense problem represented by the rise of the Arab world."

His speech recalled the "Draconian measures taken by General Paget," British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, and said "we have protested in London against each of these infringements of our rights, but I regret to say that so far they are without any result and the process of evicting us continues."

Pressing the desire to prevent discrimination, Bidault said he would protest against any attempt such as that of the Arab League to make France appear as the aggressor and her soldiers as assassins.

French Were Attacked First

Insisting that French troops were attacked first in Syria, he said, "Though we questioned both the legal right and practical necessity of British intervention in Syria, we gave the order not to oppose the British intervention in Syria because we wanted above all to avoid a clash between French and British soldiers.

"I must state that I did not think that the British intervention would assume the character it has assumed," Bidault declared. "British intervention has resulted in a threat to the security of the French soldiers who were ordered not to defend themselves. There have been assassinations, pillaging and expulsion of French citizens. French troops evacuated under conditions almost intolerable from the point of view of military honor.

"The fact remains," he continued, "the positions occupied yesterday by French forces today are held by the British. The manner of this substitution is in itself very painful since our two peoples who fought in two wars for the same cause and whose friendship should have precluded any conflict between them are called upon to face together with the United Nations' difficulties of the new era which is now opening."

New Clash Over Control of Tangiers Looming—Strife Intensification Likely

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—Following close on the heels of the Levant struggle between Britain and France, another clash is brewing between the two nations, this time over the problem of Tangiers.

According to a Paris dispatch, Britain has begun undercover operations to deprive Spain of the strategic zone at the mouth of the Mediterranean and to bring it again under international control—thus, actually, to bring it under British domination. France, on the other hand, is desirous of having the zone returned to French Morocco.

Charles Peak, British consul-general at Tangiers, returned to London yesterday following preliminary talks with the Spanish Government on the problem of international control. With the British Government in contact with the United States Government on the issue, it is believed that the two nations will, in the not too far distant future, officially propose to Spain the international control of Tangiers.

Meanwhile, another Paris dispatch said that the French Government was determined to advocate before any international conference the necessity of establishing in Tangiers the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco, who is under French control, and the maintenance of law and order there by the Sultan's armed forces. Sultan Mohammed Yusef reached Paris yesterday and is reported to have begun consultations with President Charles de Gaulle. Further intensification of the Anglo-French strife over the problem is expected.

Over Dozen German Secret War Weapons Fall Into Hands of U.S. Occupation Forces

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The Sunday Times in its recent issue carried a report by the American occupation forces describing more than a dozen secret weapons that they had discovered in the vast technical booty found in Germany.

These weapons include a number of "guided missiles," including new rocket bombs, electric torpedoes, a new heavy mortar and a huge cannon with a theoretical range of 75 miles, the report said. It was learned that seven of the guided missiles were Henschel products. These are the HS117 radio controlled rocket-propelled AA weapon, HS-293 and its more advanced developments the HS-294, 295, 296 and the 297.

All these are rocket or jet-propelled and radio-controlled for use against both ground and air targets. The HS-298 is an advanced rocket-bomb designed to be fired from the ground against ground targets and some others designed for aerial launching.

Newest of the Henschel series was the 344, meant for use by the German aircraft against bombers. Another air-to-air rocket was the R-100. The weapon with the code name Rheintochter is a radio-controlled rocket-propelled AA weapon. Another with the code name of Taifun is a ground-launched AA rocket, but not controlled. A considerable amount of the material in rocket bombs is also reported to be in Allied hands including the electro-optical altimeter made by Zeiss for height control.

For naval use, the report continued, Germans were working on new gadgets for U-boat torpedoes, including developments of caustic magnetic types and a new kind described as an electric torpedo.

For the army, they were experimenting with projectiles with fin stabilizers fired from smooth-bore guns and various kinds of rocket shell for medium field guns. These are credited with ranges up to 35 miles. Another fearsome cannon, reportedly designed for a range of 75 miles, was not a success. There is also a new 16-barrel mortar which fires 81 millimeter bombs to a range of 3,500 yards.

The Allied report also claimed that the Germans even have a rifle which is said to fire around corners. In aircraft, the Germans' attention was principally focussed on a jet-engine development production which they planned to produce on a large-scale basis.

'BIG THREE' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN POTSDAM

Talks Will Take Place at Residence of Ex-Kaiser, Only 16 Miles From Berlin

Special

LISBON, June 16.—The Sunday Times diplomatic correspondent disclosed today that the residence of the former Kaiser at Potsdam will be the scene of the forthcoming "Big Three" meeting, according to a London dispatch.

"Many circumstances would favor this spot," he said. "It is only 16 miles from Berlin and the palaces available in good repair could easily accommodate all the staffs that attended the conference. The question of security could be assured with very little trouble because the disposition of barracks would make it easy to keep intruders at a distance," he said.

Berlin Venue Confirmed

Special

LISBON, June 15.—Confirmation of the statement by Clement Attlee that the meeting of the "Big Three" will take place in Berlin was forthcoming from the White House tonight, according to a Washington dispatch. Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary declared, "In view of the British announcement I will say that the meeting of the 'Big Three' will take place in the vicinity of Berlin, but I cannot give any further details, especially as to the date of the meeting."

Attlee Accepts Invitation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The letter from Clement Attlee to Prime Minister Churchill revealed that the "Big Three" conference will take place in Berlin, according to a London dispatch.

This disclosure was made tonight in a letter from the leader of the Opposition, Clement Attlee, to Prime Minister Churchill in which Attlee accepted Churchill's invitation to attend the conference.

In his letter which was written today, Churchill invites Attlee to the "forthcoming tripartite conference in the near future," but draws attention to the statement last night by Professor Harold Lasky, Chairman of the Labor Party, in which he said, "It is of course essential that if Attlee attends this gathering, he shall do so in the role of an observer only."

Churchill then wrote, "His Majesty's Government must, of course, bear responsibility for all decisions, but my idea was that you should come as a friend and counsellor and help us on all the subjects on which we have been so long agreed.

"In practice," Churchill said, "I thought the British delegation would work just as they did in San Francisco except that as I already stated you would not have official responsibility to the Crown otherwise than as a privy counsellor. Merely to come as a mute observer would, I think, be derogatory to your position as leader of your party."

In reply, Attlee referred to the "prospective conference in Berlin" and stated that after consultation with his colleagues they agreed that the offer should be accepted on the basis set out in Churchill's letter. Attlee added, "There was never any suggestion that I should go as a mere observer. There seems to me to be a great public advantage in preserving and presenting to the world at this time that unity on foreign policy which we maintained throughout the last five years."

EISENHOWER IS DECORATED

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief in Europe, reached Paris from London, according to a Paris dispatch where President General Charles de Gaulle conferred the honorary title of "Liberator" on him yesterday.

Eisenhower is expected to return to the United States tomorrow. In a press interview today he stated: "I believe the management of the German Control Commission will be successful and am confident that mutual understanding on a friendly basis will be maintained as regards relationship with the Soviet Union. The people of the Soviet Union rejoice at the fact that they are allied to the United States as also the British who hold like ideas."

Anti-British Feelings Voiced by Falangists Rioting in Barcelona

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—A group of Falangist youths numbering about 100 reportedly led by a German carried out anti-British demonstrations at Barcelona yesterday as they shouted "Down with Britain" and "Down with Churchill," according to a Madrid dispatch. The report said that many rallied around one Japanese who was tearing down pictures advertising the American film entitled "Guadalcanal."

GANDHI MAY NOT ATTEND CONFERENCE AT SIMLA

Wavell Not Prepared to Meet Jinnah's Request for Postponement of Parley

Special

LISBON, June 16.—Of the 21 Indian leaders whom Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, has invited to the conference on his proposals at Simla on June 25, six have so far definitely accepted, according to a Reuter's dispatch from New Delhi. This is apart from the replies from Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, the report said.

No replies have yet been sent to Gandhi or Jinnah nor has any decision been taken on Jinnah's request for postponement of the conference. It is believed, however, that in view of the importance of having the Moslem League leader present at the conference postponement may be granted if Jinnah makes a strong case for it.

The report said that Gandhi's indefinite reply and certain hints from the Congress spokesmen suggest the possibility that Gandhi may urge the invitation of the Congress President and Moslem Divine, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in his place. Although Jinnah has not spoken on this point a Delhi morning paper which is the leading Moslem organ has already voiced strong opposition to this idea.

Meanwhile, Lord Wavell has informed Mohammed Ali Jinnah that it is inadvisable to enter into detailed discussions before the conference of the Indian leaders to meet at Simla and that he prefers to adhere to the date fixed for the opening of the conference on June 25.

Wavell was replying to Jinnah's request yesterday for postponement of the conference for a fortnight because he said the time is too short for meeting his working committee from all over India.

BELGIAN CABINET QUITS FOLLOWING 2ND MEETING

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—The Belgian Government handed in their resignation to the Regent following the second Cabinet meeting today stating that they "cannot assume responsibility for political events which will inevitably develop in the country immediately after King Leopold's return," according to reports reaching here.

Upon resignation the Government insisted that the King should form a Government prior to his return to Belgium. Edmond Ronse, Belgian Minister of Information, issued a communique after the second Cabinet meeting that the Prime Minister had informed the Council of Ministers that the King intends to return shortly to Belgium.

His communique added: "The Government cannot assume responsibility for political events which will inevitably develop in the country immediately after the King's return. Therefore, the Government have handed to the Regent their resignation specifying that it will be impossible for them to act as a caretaker government from the moment the King returns to Belgium as current affairs will necessarily comprise the maintenance of public order as well as political responsibility for words which the King will pronounce."

It is believed in well-informed Belgian circles that the King's return will split the facade of national unity in Belgium wide open and that the issue of monarchy will become real. They believe it will rouse many passions that had been quieted in recent months. The largest party in the country, the Socialists, is formally opposed to the King's return.

The immediate consequence of the King's return, therefore, is expected to be the breaking up of the national coalition and extreme confusion among the people about what will take place.

STIFF FIGHTING CONTINUES ON ALL EAST ASIA FRONTS

Japanese Push Bleeding Operations in P.I.—Tarakan Heroes Maintain 1st Lines

Recent developments indicate that the enemy's fleet-based aircraft have been released from Okinawa duties since their work of dominating the Japanese bases on the island and of covering the landing heads has been taken over by the land-based aircraft deployed at more than 10 points on the main Okinawa island and the surrounding islands. The enemy's fleet-based aircraft are now directing their attacks elsewhere, 270 of them attacking the Kyushu area on June 8, about 70 of them hitting Minamidaitojima on June 10. On June 9, Okidaitojima was bombarded by a small group of enemy vessels and on June 14 and 15 a small task force assaulted Truk with several hundred planes. On the latter day Truk was also bombarded.

On June 14, an enemy warship of unidentified category approached Hongkong and bombarded it. It is acknowledgedly unfavorable for Japan that the result of the Okinawa campaign has allowed the enemy to gain an important air base, but it is held at the same time that the unparalleled effectiveness of the Japanese Special Attack Corps tactics was also proved in the operations. The enemy's fighting method of establishing absolute local superiority also broke down in the operations, with the Japanese destroying a third of the enemy's fighting personnel and about a half of the core of his sea strength. It is held that the start has been made toward the destruction of the enemy's fighting strength through the application of Japanese tactics.

In the Philippines the enemy 's directing his efforts toward strengthening his bases of operations against the areas south and north of the islands. Furious fighting continues in Mindanao, Cebu and Palawan, with the fighting lines gradually moving from the coast to the mountains. Heavy fighting still rages at the Balete and [illegible] passes in Luzon. Enemy attempts to infiltrate Japanese positions under absolutely superior artillery and air cover are being frustrated by the tough Japanese defense. In the zone east of Manila, the enemy continues to be bled terribly, with the enemy suffering up till the end of May, about 43,000 killed and wounded. These figures do not include casualties inflicted on the enemy in Manila and on Corregidor. Guns destroyed numbered 213 and vehicles destroyed totaled 1,500.

In New Guinea, Japanese Units repeatedly assaulted the [illegible] airfield and threw the enemy there into great confusion. In the India Ocean zone, small Japanese vessels engaged on June 13 a force of enemy destroyers and inflicted damage upon the enemy. Other enemy surface movements were also observed during the week.

On Tarakan, Japanese units continued to hold their first lines despite more than 40 days of heavy fighting under heavy encirclement and against superior numbers. On June 15 the enemy was forced to announce the withdrawal of his first line.

In midst of this fighting, an enemy fleet of more than 50 vessels appeared near the northwest coast of the Bay of Broenai on June 7 and about noon on the following day, enemy troops began to land on Labuan and other small islands near the mouth of the bay. Intercepting them, Japanese Units are engaged in battle with them. The landing enemy was the ninth Australian division.

Furious Battle In Burma

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Though the rainy season has set in the Burma region the fierce offensive of the enemy whose total strength in the Burma region is from 11 to 13 divisions, continues unabated.

Since the close of May the enemy forces, under the protection of powerful bombing and bombardments, have been attacking the Japanese on the line in the neighborhood of Loilem and Kalaw, southeast of Mandalay. However, the Japanese Garrison Units are fiercely counterattacking the enemy.

In the region of Toungoo the enemy has made repeated attempts to infiltrate the Japanese positions northeast of Toungoo since the end of May. With a view to cutting off the Toungoo-Chiengmai road the enemy forces attacked the Japanese in this region but the enemy attempt has been frustrated.

The war situation in the river mouth sector of the Sittang River remains unchanged.

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Spruance's Transfer

There is something which merits more than passing attention in the recent transfer of high American naval officers in the Pacific zone. On June 3, Admiral Nimitz announced that Admiral Raymond Spruance, commander of the fifth fleet, had been shifted from his post as Supreme Commander in the Ryukyu area to an important post in Guam and that at the same time Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher, commander of the task forces, had been retired from the first lines. These men were replaced in the Ryukyu area by Admiral William Halsey, commander of the third fleet, and by Vice-Admiral John McCain, commander of the task forces.

Nimitz has claimed that the transfer was carried out for the purpose of planning the next stage of operations. But it is clear that this is merely to smoke-screen the retirement of Spruance, who has been rendered groggy as the result of the appalling losses suffered in men and ships through the terrific assaults of the Japanese Special Attack Corps. In the Okinawa operations, the Americans suffered unexpectedly enormous attrition on land and sea. It is clear that just as the American army forces were forced to pour in a stream of fresh troops to make up for their losses, the navy too had to take the latest measure to prevent a fatal crisis.

It is recalled that a tremendous toll has been exacted of the American enemy by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps since the Sea Battle off the Philippines and the Leyte operations. At the beginning the Americans attempted to ignore the effectiveness of the Kamikaze corps and to gloss over their own losses. Bringing to bear their huge material power, they developed their operations through sheer force and, minimizing the effectiveness of the Special Attack Corps, assumed the attitude that the Kamikaze forces were nothing that should give them cause for concern. But with the development of the Okinawa operations and the increasing fury of the Japanese attacks, the Americans could no longer successfully hide their losses and began officially to admit the activity of the Kamikaze forces.

Still they persisted in asserting that the Special Attack Corps were "suicide planes," and attempted to hide their effectiveness, with efforts to create the impression upon the American people that such attacks were carried out as a desperate Japanese move. Feverishly they studied ways to check the Japanese attacks and finally announced that a method had been found to remove the threat. The recent American propaganda that the Japanese attacks can be avoided effectively by the concentration of anti-aircraft fire on these "suicide planes," and by the maneuvering of ships is, however, only an admission in what fear the Americans hold the Japanese Special Attack Corps. Proof of this is a Guam dispatch to the New York Times which asserted that "Admiral Nimitz discounted the effectiveness of the enemy's suicide pilots" and touched on the "terrific speed" of the Japanese planes. Directing strenuous efforts toward creating the impression that everything was well, the dispatch claimed that the majority of the Japanese planes "completely failed in their missions" and that in "most cases our fire fighters would put out the resultant fires quickly."

In the meantime, the American naval leaders at Guam are obviously still working feverishly to find some way to check the Japanese assaults. This fact was indicated in a San Francisco broadcast on June 1, which said in part, "New plans to counter the Japanese suicide diver and the using of the British Pacific naval power against the mainland of Japan are discussed at Guam. In addition, moves have been made to provide more powerful air cover for the Allied fleet." The feeling of terror and of despair felt by the Americans can no longer be concealed.

Even Halsey, known as "Bull" obviously for his sub-human recklessness, bared some of the fear in him although on the surface he was his usual bombastic self when at a press conference on June 5 he claimed that the Special Attack Corps were "of no menace" but admitted that they were a "damn nuisance."

Thus, despite the bold exterior of the Americans and their attitude of denial, it is more than clear that the Americans at the front and at home today stand in half paralyzed fear before the Japanese Special Attack Corps. Their fear-filled attention is rivetted on the Special Attack Corps. It is an ironical fact that, although they try desperately to discount and minimize the effectiveness of the Kamikaze corps, the core of their talk must necessarily revert to this terrorizing attack force. It is pathetic to note how Mitscher, knocked down in the battle off Taiwan and then blasted out of the ring in the Okinawa struggle, is trying frantically to hide the American losses and his own personal failure.

Even the Americans could not hide the fact that the brand new 25,000-ton aircraft carrier Franklin was damaged badly, when the vessel limped into a base on the American mainland. The continued sinking and damaging of their crack new vessels are a source of bitter worry for the American leaders. Neutral experts have pointed out as an admission of the heavy American losses the speech by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, on May 30, when he called on shipyard workers on the Pacific coast to increase their capacity of repairing damaged ships. Forrestal's cry of despair is proof of the tremendous effectiveness of the Special Attack Corps and of the fact that American losses are far greater than those announced by the American Navy Department.

The fact that Nimitz, Halsey, Mitscher and others are hard put to it to find some way to check the Special Attack Corps, despite the fact that in their talk they attempt to discount the effectiveness of the Japanese weapon, and the fact that newspaper dispatches and radio broadcasts always dwell on the Kamikaze forces, indicate how unexpectedly great this threat has become. They also indicate how serious a hitch has been caused to the American plan and how great are the anxiety and distress of the Americans. Preparing the Americans for the mounting losses to come, Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, recently declared, "We should make a realistic appraisal of the naval problems facing us at present as well as in the future," and added, "We are fully prepared for the great sacrifices in lives and warships."

The development of the war hereafter will, needless to say, increase many fold the devastating effectiveness of the Special Attack Corps. It is clear that fighting personnel hurled into battle by the imperialists of Washington will meet tragic disillusionment. It is certain that the astounding and mounting results of the Japanese attacks, which are gradually increasing the underwater ratio of the American navy, will have such a final fatal cumulative effect on the once-enormous power of the Anglo-Americans, that a breakdown will be caused to the latter's fighting power. There is no question that that day is fast approaching.

Artificially

Professor of English: "Correct this sentence: 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys'."

Pupil: "Girls is artificially better looking than boys."

Explained

Sonny: "Father, what do they mean by stable government?" Father: "I'd say it's one that's run with horse sense, son."

A Year Ago Today

June 18, 1944

The new Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Perven Draganoff, sent a message to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu announcing his appointment and expressing hope for continued amicable relations between Bulgaria and Japan.

• • •

Our Units in the Hunan area completely occupied Changsha and Lilang and were continuously smashing the enemy remnants in the vicinity of these regions.

PROBLEM OF TRIESTE

Background Information on One Of Europe's Danger Spots

Editor's Note—On June 13 the Allied military authorities took over control of Trieste. Marshal Tito's headquarters staff evacuated the Trieste townhall and New Zealand troops took over. It is doubtful, however, whether this has really settled the problem of Trieste. The following article supplies background information on this vexing problem.

The American magazine Time on May 28 writes under the heading "What's all this?" as follows:

Russia loomed ever larger in the news and in the minds of the western world. From San Francisco to Stockholm, people and statesmen felt the impact of Soviet power. Uncertainly, as though some incredible anti-climax were in the making, the west measured its own power. Except at explosive Trieste, deployments were diplomatic. Men gazed at each other across their ramparts, so lately raised in common victory, and said "Why, what's all this?" Incredible as it was it was nevertheless understandable. A new revolutionary power taking a new position in the world meant new rains . . . severe because they were bound to come.

In Asia, where the Soviet Union's full impact was yet to be felt, the stresses were latent but nevertheless real. In Europe, the Russian's active emergence made the principal points of strain all too obvious last week. Russian troops in Norway's arctic, Finland, others on Denmark's island of Bornholm near vital Kiel Canal, the Soviet blast at Stockholm for Swedish newspapers—all these signified the Soviet's interest in the Baltic area and its outlet to the Atlantic.

Partly jockeying for position in occupied Germany also reflected Russia's Baltic concerns. From Poland, where Stalin last week refused to give an inch to Dardanelles, Turkey's outlet from Russia's Black Sea, the pattern of power hardened.

But of all the spots in Europe where trouble between the Allies brewed, Trieste for the time was the closest to actual battle.

Under Field Marshal Alexander, New Zealand troops followed the Yugoslav example and went about the streets with automatic rifles. North of Trieste, Tito withdrew some troops to the defensible line of Isonzo River. The Yugoslavs moved their main headquarters back from Trieste but showed no sign of relaxing their hold on the city.

Lest it be cut off in case of fighting, one United States battalion in the city withdrew toward the remaining United States force at Gorila. The New Zealanders remained with their tanks patrolling down the streets commanded by Yugoslav artillery. Three British warships gave Tito pause. This week, he conceded the main point of the Allies—that the title to Trieste must be settled out of the European peace conference, not by seizure.

His protector in the Kremlin, disturbed the Allies in London and Washington and he breathed a little easier. None of them had wanted to battle at Trieste. Yet, all had risked it. If Trieste was nothing else, it was a study in power political hazards of the Big Three's world.

In the European power game Trieste was a pawn to be attached to Italy or Yugoslavia. It is an important link between central Europe and the Mediterranean. Now lay at the southwestern end of Russia, a new area of power, 1.700 miles across Europe from the northernmost end in Norway and Finland.

Most of the 250.000 Triestions think of themselves as Italian, but the Slav tide washes into the city's suburbs. To the northeast lies D'Annunzio's Fiume.

Italy after the last war presented the peace makers with a fait accompli by seizing Fiume. Tito last week followed D'Annunzio's gaudy example and bid for permanent possession of Trieste and all Austria which would greatly enhance the Mediterranean position of states grouped around Russia.

Britain reacted as she must wherever her Mediterranean control is threatened. The United States Government reacted with Britain.

The Trieste trouble had been coming a long time. Italian Communists and non-Communists in Trieste underground broke with Tito's partisans early, rather than fall in which the partisan plans to include Trieste in the Yugoslav federation.

Britain, and the United States were committed when they signed the Italian Armistice. "That document bound them and to postpone Trieste issue until peace conference.

The Russians later legally accepted the same understanding. Last fall, foreseeing trouble, the Allied Headquarters in Italy designated the New Zealand division to take over Trieste at the first opportunity and hold it under neutral rule pending negotiations.

On April 29, the Allied armies, closing in, demanded through Bishop Antonio Santini, the surrender of the German garrison, the Germans refused to surrender to the Partisans, took a strong position near the harbor, and said they would surrender to the British only.

Italian and Slav Partisans controlled most of the town when the New Zealanders under Major General Sir Bernard Freyburg arrived to receive the German surrender.

Since then the Yugoslavs have controlled public buildings, newspapers, and such civil administration as exists in the city and in the area north and east of it.

The British and American governments sent Tito indentical notes asking him to Alexander's Headquarters for negotiations. When these broke down, Alexander issued a statement to his troops saying that Tito's occupation of Trieste was "all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan."

As if this were not strong enough, Alexander told his troops: "It always has been my policy to keep you all, whatever your rank, fully informed about the general situation and objects for which you have fought. I send you this message to you so you may understand the issues which are now at stake." Outraged by Alexander's statement, Tito replied that he was willing to submit the final settlement of Istria to the peace conference but meanwhile would continue to occupy it as any other Allied army occupied territory they had conquered.

Washington and London pondered. Tito moved in. The final note was struck by Yugoslav Ambassador to Russia, Vladimir Popovich, who said: "I believe that we shall meet with full understanding in official circles in Moscow and that the USSR will support all our justified claims."

London half believed and half hoped that Popovich was wrong.

A Cure for that 'Run Down' Feeling

By a Medical Correspondent

Doctors of the old school made great use of the expression "run down." They treated patients whom they found to be "run down" by means of tonics.

Of these tonics iron, given usually in the form of "steel drops," was the prime favorite. After iron came arsenic and strychnine, and after these phosphates and iodides.

The fashion has changed; and today there is a tendency to look on tonic treatment with some indifference. The public, however, retains an undiminished faith in this treatment, and usually buys its own tonics when its doctors fail to prescribe them.

It may be that, in this respect, the public is wiser than its mentors. For few people can have escaped, at one time or another, that sense of weakness and depression which is so well described as "run down," and few who have suffered it have not desired a "pick me up"—something to restore a dissipated strength.

The view which is now taken of the state of being "run down" is that it is occasioned by a lack of tone in the large number of small vessels which supply the bowels with blood. These vessels remain dilated and consequently full of blood, and there is thus too little blood for the muscles and brain.

The effect of the tonic ought, therefore, to be to stimulate the nerves which control the abdominal vessels and so bring about an increased tension of the vessels themselves.

Mental Stimulation

It is improbable that iron has any such power, nor is there much evidence that any of the other popular tonics are more efficacious. On the other hand, it is certain that stimulation of the mind exerts a definite influence on the flabby blood vessels. Even a mild degree of excitement transforms the person who is "run down" into a cheerful and active individual—for the time being.

It may be, therefore, that the real value of a tonic resides in its power of quickening the mind rather than in its power of quickening the body. We expect to feel better and so we behave as if we were in fact better.

There is a useful hint here for those who are ready to take it. If the "attitude of recovery" is almost equivalent to recovery itself, why not imitate that attitude?

When a man is pleasurably excited he fills his lungs and squares his shoulder. He stands erect and flattens the contour of his body by drawing tense his abdominal muscles. This attitude expels blood from his abdomen and drives the blood so expelled into his muscles and brain.

It is an easy matter to assume this attitude at will. It is easier still, now and again, to draw in the muscles of the body and fill the lungs. These actions are definitely "tonic" in their effect. If they are repeated at regular intervals they go far to reduce the sense of weakness which characterizes the condition of being "run down."

Diet and Recreation

It is possible, too, to help nature in other ways at the same time. Full meals have the effect, for example, of drawing blood to the stomach, consequently, the victim of exhaustion tends to feel worse after he has eaten. Light meals eaten slowly and carefully do not produce this effect.

Again, certain articles of diet tend to increase the "determination of blood" to the stomach—and so ought to be avoided. Among these are curries and other "hot" dishes, highly seasoned soups, and very hot liquids. Cold viands, on the contrary, and simple foods demand a minimum of blood for their digestion.

Alcohol and tobacco in small quantities also help the patient who is "run down." Both, if large quantities are consumed, produce an opposite effect: to the feeling of weakness is added a sensation of nausea. Excessive smoking, in particular, gives rise to an acute sense of weakness in such cases.

Excitement, as has been said, is beneficial. Let the man who is "run down" give himself to those recreations which really interest him, and he will find that he has obtained a real tonic.

Enthusiasm, in short, is the natural antidote to lassitude, just as a quiet life restores those people who have become unduly "strung up."

THE TRUE JAPANESE SPIRIT

Valiant Deeds of Special Attack Corps Inspire Nation

Editor's Note: In the latest number of Aviation Culture was an article entitled "About Our Special Attack Corps" by Fumiaki Tsuchiya who recalls the first news he heard about the feats of our Special Attack Corps, of which the following is the gist:

I was away from Japan when I heard for the first time about the death-defying feats of our Special Attack Corps. I was traveling through China during last summer and autumn carrying out the orders of our Army Press Section. When I listened in tears to the radio report on the last stand made by our valiant men on Saipan Island I was in Peking. This was my first experience of being outside of my own country at a time like this, and for the first time in my life realized the inherent power of Japan. It was a deep emotion that I experienced the like of which I had never felt before while back in our beautiful country—a feeling of reverence that one could only feel when away from his native land. I felt that there stood a mighty nation in the east which was my own country. I was seized with a feeling of deep security and strong confidence, and with a serenity of mind I could observe things on the continent.

Locusts Likened to Enemy

Of the many things that I observed, what struck my fancy was a swarm of locusts, which I could not help but compare to our enemy the Americans. I believe I saw the swarm somewhere in either Hopei or Honan from the train on which I was riding with some young Japanese air cadets. These locusts had appeared for the first time in years in this part of the country, and had so devastated the corn and other fields, that there was nothing green left in many parts of the countryside. Farmers in the fields could be seen waving a piece of red rag tied to the end of a stick in an attempt to shoo off the locusts. "What an inept and primitive method that old farmer is using. Even if he did succeed in driving them off, they would fly on to the next man's ranch. What do you thing about it?" I asked the young aviators. Their reply was that the farmer was only satisfied with the prevention of insects from spoiling his own field, and no more, and that any fundamental method of exterminating the enemies was not a thing to be seriously considered in this part of the country. When I saw those swarms I was told that the majority of them had already passed, but I could still see a good many of them clustering between the rails at the next station. I was told further that these locusts came sometimes in such a great number as to cover the sky, shutting out all sunlight. That was why I thought that those farmers were powerless and their methods futile. But my next thought was, instead of laughing at those short-sighted and primitive farmers, how to deal with our enemy in this armed conflict. With the enemy forces pressing toward us, I wondered if there were no ways to prevent their coming, if not to annihilate them completely. That was why I likened the Americans to the swarm of locusts. It was no easy job to drive them away, I thought.

Then the next moment when my eyes flashed on to those young Japanese cadets, I felt my mind suddenly getting clearer. Here is the young Japan; here shines forth the pure, real Japanese glory; here is the revelation of the true Japanese strength. This was the way I was impressed by them. After a little while, these young flying officers got off the train at a certain railway station. As they got down to the platform with their suitcases, I put my head out of the window and watched their neat appearance while the train pulled out of the station.

When I got the sad news of Omiyajima (Guam) I was in an hotel on a quiet hill which overlooks West Lake near Hangchow. There were some Chinese guests at this hotel. While I was among these people I could not forget even for a moment the way the people in Japan must have felt about it; surely they must be determined to push toward victory in the war all the harder. The recollection of the clean-cut appearance of those flying cadets I had seen on the railroad platform was what cheered me up. "There I have something on which I can absolutely rely," I said to myself.

Inspired by Promising Youths

The next scene was where I talked with a Chinese youth, while we were boating together on West Lake. Our conversation was about the final victory that we will win in this war with Sino-Japanese cooperation. I liked this young man because he was bright and intelligent. He praised Japan, particularly stressing the prowess of the Japanese Forces; but at the same time he said he thought America had a good many war vessels. I could not deny what he said because it was a fact. Then I spoke to him something in this light: "No matter how many war vessels America has, Japan has tactics to sink all of them. You wait a while, for Japan will attend to it." It seemed hard for him to catch the full meaning of this, and so all he could say was that he hoped that my words would come true. At this time also, needless to say, I thought about those young Japanese flying cadets on the platform with their suitcases. I firmly believed and prayed that out of the pure patriotism of those young hearts would come something big, some great deed dedicated to the cause of our national defense.

Then came the news of our great victory off Taiwan, which I heard in Tientsin. The news brought to the town a virtual stampede of joy and high praises. The glow of deep emotion in the eyes of every Japanese resident was most clear. Everybody talked with everybody else in a cheerful, spirited way, and repeated what they said many times. It was a great naval victory that was participated in by our army planes. Everybody was glad to talk about it as if foreseeing a great development in the whole war situation. Then again, to my mind's eye appeared distinctly the images of those young flying officers! Though I was not acquainted with them, I could feel a very close relationship existing between us, in fact my whole emotion was attached to them. I wish to send this deep emotion of mine to them today. Perhaps our 100,000,000 countrymen have thought of them in the same way as I did. Though out of sight, their fervent prayers must have reached those promising youths.

Peking Days Recalled

In October I returned to Peking, where the wintry blast was already blowing, with the leaves of the endless rows of pagoda trees turning yellow. This was the place where, as I said before, I heard for the first time the sad news of Saipan. It was very hot in Peking at that time, so hot in fact that this was claimed to be a hot spell that occurred only once in several decades. It was so hot, I remember, that when I got the tragic news that day perspiration and tears smeared my face. It was hot also in Peking when I received the news of our Special Attack Corps making a wonderful stand; it was the Peking whose streets were full of dust but the sky was very clear, and looking up at this blue sky I offered my prayer for their success.

Ashamed as I am that I do not know anything about air force tactics, I am fully confident of our final victory which will be gained through some extraordinary tactics evolved by our fighting men as I indicated to the Chinese youth on West Lake. In Shanghai when I heard about the advent of the German V-1 bomb, I thought that this was another extraordinary invention. I was praying to imagine something which will come into use with the self-sacrificing deeds of our brave men for our own national defense. And, then in front of me there was news of our Special Attack Corps who actually performed miraculous feats. As I read the news, I bowed my head and talking to myself, I dropped tears of gratitude on it.

As I could stand this no longer I went out into the street. The sky over Peking was clear and beautiful. Perhaps at this very moment our sacred war was being waged by our valiant men, I thought as I walked on. I felt a godly inspiration coming down from the clear sky. Thus meditating, I kept walking toward the sunset, toward Tungkhwa Gate. The amber-colored fruit of the pagoda trees was quietly hanging down, as if to give a further piquant taste to my thoughts.

Tsk! Tsk!

Angler (to friend): "Yes, the fish was too small to bother with so I got two men to throw it back into the water."

WESTERN LITERATURE IN JAPAN

Various Methods of Translation Are Employed

By YOSHINORI YOSHITAKE

(The following article is reproduced from Contemporary Japan.)

I

Those Western works, both classical and modern, that have been rendered into Japanese are commonly classified as the translated literature of Japan. Strictly speaking, this aspect of Japanese literature refers to those translated works that were published from the beginning of the Meiji era to the end of the subsequent Taisho era. But as translated literature dates back to the Tokugawa Shogunal period, the Japanese versions of European books of that time are also included in this category. On the whole, it can be said that the translated literature of Japan forms an inseparable part of national literature, for not only does it represent a historic trend of thought in the country, but also connotes that foreign books can be attractively translated into the Japanese language.

In general, three methods are adopted in undertaking translation work, namely, summarized translation, adaptation, and free rendering. In the first case, the translator faithfully reproduces the most important parts of a foreign book and either altogether omits the non-essential sections or condenses them or gives brief explanatory outlines of them. Thus he avoids the verbetim rendition of the entire original. The second method is particularly used in translating literary works or dramas. The translator only incorporates the main theme or the central idea of a foreign literary masterpiece or a drama and arranges or elaborates it according to his own plan and choice to produce virtually an original work. The third method is employed by the translator when he wishes to reproduce the ideas and conceptions expressed in a foreign work in a national manner, that is to say, when he desires to transplant the essentials of such a work into the literary fabric of his own country. Consequently, he translates that book as freely as possible with a view to removing its exotic complexion.

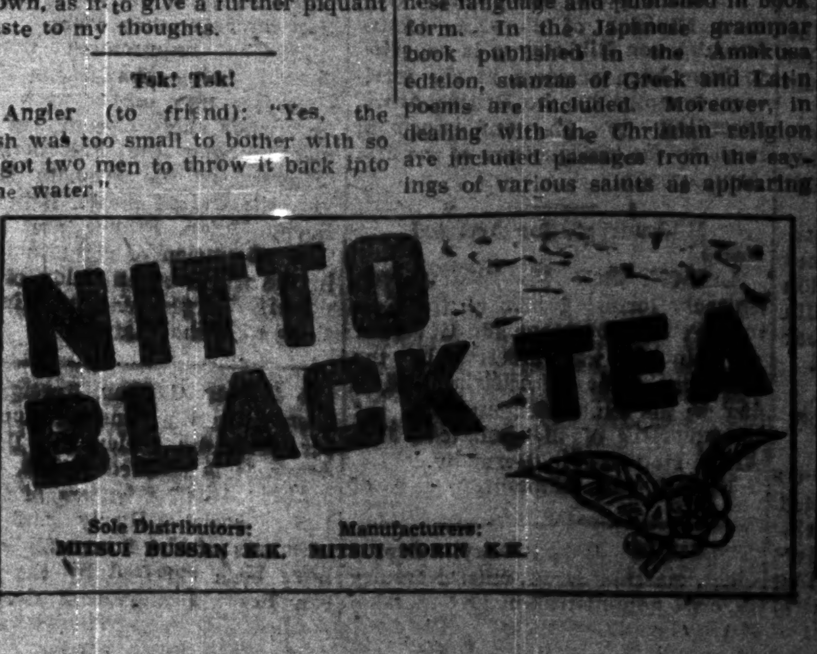
Second Method Used

At the beginning of the Meiji era, when Japan began assimilating the culture of western Europe, the first method was profusely used to enrich and enlarge the scope of national literature. Afterwards the second method came to be employed to stimulate the interchange of literary ideas and thoughts among the countries of Europe and America on one side and Japan on the other. This method is still being followed to accelerate the promotion of mutually advantageous cultural alternations. The third method is usually adopted by countries behind others in culture and civilization in an attempt to introduce the cultures of advanced nations to their own peoples, or when the peoples of countries with different cultures, though not behind or ahead of each other in civilization, try to absorb the cultures of others in order to encourage the intermobility of civilization. Since old times, Japan has followed this method to expand and vitalize her own cultural sphere and also to propel the intermingling of civilization.

It was in the feudal period that the translation of the literary pieces of western Europe was first undertaken in Japan. Between the middle of the sixteenth century and the middle of the seventeenth century the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Japan translated Christian religious works into the Japanese language. At the same time, they published in the Japanese language such reading matter as was found necessary for studying European languages and for undertaking mission activities. These translated works, which represented the beginning of Christian literature in the country. It has been established that at about that time portions of the epics of Virgil were rendered into the Japanese language and published in book form. In the Japanese grammar book published in the Amakusa edition, stanzas of Greek and Latin poems are included. Moreover, in dealing with the Christian religion are included passages from the sayings of various saints as appearing in Western classics.

From the historical standpoint of translated literature, the most important and oldest work is certainly the summarized version of Aesop's Fables published under the title of Yesopo no Fabulasu by the Society of Jesus. The translator was a Japanese by the name of Fukan Fabian, who is said to have been originally a Buddhist priest, but was later converted to Christianity. This translated work can be regarded as the maiden effort of Japan in the field of translated literature. It is written in Roman characters of the Portuguese style. Later on, at Kyoto was published another version in the colloquial language entitled Yesopo Monogatari. This version was reprinted several times in the Ghenoa and Kanyei eras and was widely circulated among the pepole up to the Tenpo era. In fact, not only was it popular throughout the feudal period, but even, passing through the Meiji and Taisho eras to the present day of Showa, it has remained as popular reading matter with the masses, several hundred editions having been reproduced. Thus it must be said that it has contributed a great deal to the promotion of Japan's modern literature. Also it must be noted that the majority of the "kana-zoshi" (written in kana) stories of the Tokugawa period were indirectly influenced by the accounts contained in Aesop's Fables, and that the value of the former as instructive literature is due to the suggestions taken from the moral maxims of the latter.

(To Be Continued)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